

Unit 3 The world online 测试卷

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分30分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

- () 1. How does the woman feel about her new job?
 A. Bored. B. Worried. C. Excited.
- () 2. What gift did Jenny get?
 A. Some pink flowers. B. A silk dress. C. A scarf.
- () 3. What are the speakers talking about?
 A. A local artist. B. The man's salary. C. An apartment to rent.
- () 4. When can the woman get the computers?
 A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.
- () 5. What is the boy's second present?
 A. A watch. B. A car. C. A computer.

第二节 (共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6至7题。

- () 6. What is Julia doing?
 A. Asking about her order.
 B. Reporting a computer problem.
 C. Paying a visit to a company.
- () 7. When will the chairs arrive today?
 A. At about 10 a.m. B. Around noon. C. By 4 p.m.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 A. In a shop. B. In a dining hall. C. In an office.
- () 9. What upsets the woman?
 A. Her computer is down. B. Her paper is missing. C. Her hand is aching.
- () 10. When is the woman's report due?
 A. Wednesday. B. Friday. C. Next Monday.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. What's wrong with the woman's computer?
 A. The keyboard was broken.
 B. The mouse didn't work.
 C. The screen went black.
- () 12. Who might the man be?
 A. A repairman.
 B. The woman's husband.
 C. The woman's colleague.
- () 13. What will the man do at once?
 A. Fix the computer.
 B. Take the computer away.
 C. Save the files for the woman.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

- () 14. When did the man build the first computer?
 A. At junior high school. B. At senior high school. C. At the university.
- () 15. Where does the man work?
 A. In a school. B. In a company. C. In a store.
- () 16. How do some people find technology?
 A. Interesting. B. Dangerous. C. Wonderful.
- () 17. What are the speakers talking about?
 A. The making of computers.
 B. The past of computers.
 C. The future of computers.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

- () 18. Where is the computer room?
 A. On the first floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the third floor.
- () 19. When does the first class begin?
 A. At 8: 00 a.m. B. At 8: 30 a.m. C. At 9: 00 a.m.
- () 20. What will they do next?
 A. Visit the library. B. Enter the building. C. Borrow some books.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Ian Mercer doesn't set an alarm clock. The former Microsoft senior manager doesn't check the weather, either. He doesn't turn on lights, water the yard, or adjust the thermostat (恒温器). He doesn't open the curtains, answer the phone, or call his children for dinner. There's something unique about Ian's home. He has programmed it to do all these things for him.

Ian doesn't live in a typical home or have a typical lifestyle. He spent over a decade designing the systems that feature in his unique home. He bought a home automation software package and then improved it.

Now there are 79 sensors and monitors, and 48 light switches in his home. Lights turn on automatically in rooms with people in them. Even being out, Ian can also control his home remotely using voice commands or his phone in any location. That is only the beginning of what this home has been programmed to do.

It connects with online calendars, caller ID, online weather services, online address books, and email, among other things, to get Ian through his day. For example, if there is a meeting in Ian's calendar, it will wake him up, open his bedroom curtains, start and set his shower to his desired temperature. It also informs Ian about traffic conditions.

There is plenty more this home has been programmed to do. It keeps him updated on his favourite sports teams and scores. It even monitors online activity to check that Ian's children are doing their homework. The "dinner's ready" command stops operation of their computers and TVs. This is easier than asking his children to shut them down.

Ian's home is unique. Most homes are not this smart, but soon more homes will be technologically advanced.

- () 21. What makes Ian's home unique?
- Having more furniture than usual.
 - Being programmed with smart software.
 - Creating a traditional atmosphere for Ian.
 - Working automatically without Ian's order.
- () 22. What can we learn about Ian?
- He invented the home automation software.
 - He devoted years to improving the systems.
 - He is seeking to control his home remotely.
 - He failed to monitor his children's homework.
- () 23. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph imply?
- Smart homes are future trends.
 - Ian's home is far from satisfaction.
 - Technology of the smart home is too expensive.
 - Homes smarter than Ian's can be found everywhere.

B

In fairy tales, it's usually the princess that needs protecting. At Google in Silicon Valley, the princess is the one defending the castle. Parisa Tabriz is a 31-year-old with perhaps the most unique job title in engineering—"Google Security Princess". Her job is to hack into the most popular web browser (浏览器) on the planet, trying to find weaknesses in the system before the

“black hats” do. To defeat Google’s attackers, Tabriz must first think like them.

Tabriz’s role has evolved dramatically in the eight years since she first started working at Google. Back then, the young graduate from Illinois University was one of 50 security engineers—today there are over 500.

Cybercrime (网络犯罪) has come a long way in the past decade—from the Nigerian Prince Scam to credit card theft. Tabriz’s biggest concern now is the people who find bugs in Google’s software, and sell the information to governments or criminals. To fight against this, the company has set up a “Vulnerability Rewards Programme”, paying anywhere from \$100 to \$ 20,000 for reported mistakes.

It’s a world away from Tabriz’s computer-free childhood home in Chicago. The daughter of an Iranian-American doctor father, and Polish-American nurse mother, Tabriz had little contact with computers until she started studying engineering at college. Gaze across a line-up of Google security staff today, and you’ll find women like Tabriz are few and far between (稀少的)—though in the last few years she has hired more female tech geniuses. She admits there’s an obvious gender disequilibrium(性别不平衡) in Silicon Valley.

Funnily enough, during training sessions, Tabriz first asks new colleagues to hack into not a computer, but a vending machine (自动售货机). Tabriz’s job is as much about technological know-how as understanding the psychology of attackers.

- () 24. What do “black hats” refer to in paragraph 1?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Castle residents. | B. Princesses. |
| C. Google’s attackers. | D. Security engineers. |
- () 25. Which of the following is true of Tabriz?
- She was the first female engineer at Google.
 - She uses both technology and psychology while working.
 - She grasped much computer knowledge in her childhood.
 - She must think differently from attackers to defeat them.
- () 26. Which title best matches this passage?
- Causes of cybercrime.
 - A security engineer’s routine.
 - Google’s new job.
 - Tabriz, the “Security Princess” at Google.

C

You’ve heard the predictions from some of the brightest minds about AI’s influence. Tesla and SpaceX’s chief Elon Musk worries that AI is far more dangerous than nuclear weapons. The late scientist Stephen Hawking warned that AI could serve as the “worst event in the history of our civilization” unless humanity is prepared for its possible risks.

But many experts, even those who are aware of such risks, have a more positive attitude, especially in health-care and possibly in education. That is one of the results from a new AI study released Monday by the Pew Research Centre.

Pew canvassed the opinions of 979 experts over the summer, a group that included famous technologists, developers, innovators, business and policy leaders. The interviewed experts, some of whom chose to remain anonymous, were asked to join in the discussion of a serious and important question: “By 2030, do you think it is most likely that advancing AI and related

technology systems will improve human capacities and control them?”

Nearly two-thirds of experts predicted most of us will be mostly better off. But a third thought otherwise, and a majority of the experts expressed at least some concerns over the long-term impact of AI on the “essential elements (要素) of being human”. Among those concerns were data abuse, loss of jobs and loss of control brought by autonomous weapons and cybercrime (网络犯罪). Above all, by taking data in and spitting answers out, those “black box” tools make decisions in digital systems. It is an erosion (侵蚀) in our ability to think for ourselves.

- () 27. Why is Stephen Hawking mentioned in the first paragraph?
- To warn humans to give up AI as soon as possible.
 - To remind readers that a new AI age has come into view.
 - To prove great scientists care much about the future of AI.
 - To introduce the main idea of the text that AI benefits the future.
- () 28. What is true of Pew’s study?
- Most experts are certain that AI will be out of control.
 - Pew asked experts from different fields for opinions.
 - Pew concludes that humans will suffer from AI.
 - 33% of experts think AI will have little impact on humans.
- () 29. Why some experts concern about “black box” tools?
- Because they make decisions in digital systems.
 - Because they can take data in and spit answers out.
 - Because they may weaken our ability to think independently.
 - Because they may decrease humans’ welfare in the long term.
- () 30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- Experts’ concern about AI.
 - Humans’ being controlled by AI.
 - Experts’ Expectation of AI.
 - AI’s influence on society.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(有两项为多余选项)。

⁽³¹⁾ _____, passwords which people often use are under fire. Actually, it’s been under fire for a long time. Research has shown that passwords are not a very good way to protect sensitive information.

People would use some random characters, numbers and symbols. Furthermore, a unique password would be used for every site or application the user uses. Unfortunately, the more complex they become, the more people are likely to forget their passwords. ⁽³²⁾ _____, the more easily forgotten they are. Therefore, they use the same password for each application.

Google is trying to kill off the password on Android devices by introducing the Trust API, which does what simple passwords cannot. It gives developers a framework for securing their applications using a number of security systems and metrics (指标) on the device. A Trust Score will be generated based on the metrics the device gathers. ⁽³³⁾ _____.

The Trust Score will be generated based on both metrics like your device location, face scanning, fingerprint and so on. Taken one at a time, these metrics are not secure. But taken together, these metrics will help define the real “you”.

Google has already been testing this in the real world. ⁽³⁴⁾ _____ if Trust API meets their needs before rolling out to all developers later this year. It may take another year for apps and popular sites to start using the Trust API.

⁽³⁵⁾ _____. Passwords have been around for long and although the security of systems has been improved, the convenience of systems hasn't been improved much. Google appears to have the best of them. Maybe that never-ending conflict between security and convenience will be able to take a break once the Trust API system comes out.

- A. When it comes to the Internet
- B. This is a pretty exciting change
- C. The longer the passwords are
- D. People tend to care more about its advantages
- E. Google has proved that the system is more convenient
- F. This summer, Google will be running tests with some banks to see
- G. It'll allow or refuse your application based on your Trust Score

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you play computer games over the Internet or 36 the Web or send email messages to your friends? You can get all kinds of information on the Internet.

The Internet is a system 37 computer networks. The Internet links billions of computers 38 , which allows your computer to get information 39 on other computers far away. Some networks have only a few computers, 40 some networks have thousands of computers.

Many governments, big companies, and other 41 have Intranets (内联网). The computers on an Intranet are 42 up to the Internet. But only people who work for the organization 43 the Intranet can use it. Other people on the Internet cannot see what is on the Intranet computers.

The difference between the Internet and the Web is 44 like the difference between highways and a 45 service. The service trucks use highways to move 46 from one place to another. The Web is like the delivery service. The Internet is like the 47 . Information traffic from the Web travels over the Internet.

The Web is made of places called 48 . People use 49 computer programmes to make the sites. The sites are stored on computers called Web servers. Each site is made up of 50 called Web pages containing texts, pictures, sounds, and 51 .

You need computer 52 called a Web browser to find and see Web pages. Each Web page has a URL (Uniform Resource Locator). The URL is like a(n) 53 that the browser looks for.

Many computer experts think that the Internet became so 54 because of the Web, which is 55 to use than the Internet by itself.

- () 36. A. appreciate B. surf C. click D. locate
- () 37. A. connecting B. uploading C. requesting D. exporting
- () 38. A. instantly B. obviously C. globally D. technically

- () 39. A. revealed B. established C. downloaded D. stored
- () 40. A. while B. because C. though D. so
- () 41. A. factories B. commerce C. organizations D. operas
- () 42. A. hooked B. looked C. glued D. added
- () 43. A. arranging B. owning C. approaching D. rescuing
- () 44. A. somewhat B. somehow C. anyhow D. otherwise
- () 45. A. Internet B. entertainment C. Wi-Fi D. delivery
- () 46. A. cashes B. packages C. software D. device
- () 47. A. traffic B. data C. accesses D. highways
- () 48. A. frontiers B. columns C. sites D. ports
- () 49. A. military B. special C. mobile D. distant
- () 50. A. affairs B. goods C. comments D. files
- () 51. A. journals B. comics C. videos D. signals
- () 52. A. software B. information C. management D. hardware
- () 53. A. recipe B. address C. document D. brochure
- () 54. A. economic B. official C. scary D. popular
- () 55. A. harder B. sooner C. easier D. later

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

One reason that computers can do so much is that they have a special language⁽⁵⁶⁾ _____ (tell) them what to do. Computer language has only two letters: zeros and ones. Computers can read these ones and zeros very quickly.

Each zero or one is called a bit, and 8 bits together⁽⁵⁷⁾ _____ (call) a byte. Bits and bytes get⁽⁵⁸⁾ _____ (store) in computer memory chips. Every year, computer engineers make chips to contain more bytes, thus⁽⁵⁹⁾ _____ (hold) more information. Programmers can write applications to do more things.

Computer programmes are sets of instructions⁽⁶⁰⁾ _____ (tell) a computer what to do. The first programmes were very hard⁽⁶¹⁾ _____ (write). They were extremely long strings of zeros and ones.

American Grace Murray Hopper in 1952 wrote the first programme that⁽⁶²⁾ _____ (turn) English computer instructions into the strings of ones and zeros that make computers work. In 1957, she helped⁽⁶³⁾ _____ (develop) the first programming language FLOW-MATIC for companies⁽⁶⁴⁾ _____ (buy). Hopper was also the first⁽⁶⁵⁾ _____ (use) the word bug meaning a problem with a computer.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

你和美国笔友 Peter 用电子邮件交流, 介绍你今天参加的一个辩论会, 两个学生就因特网优劣话题进行辩论。要点如下:

1. 缺点: 网络交流过多, 忽视现实朋友……
2. 优点: 易于获取信息; 远程交流……
3. 你的观点……

注意:

1. 100 词左右;
2. 可以适当添加内容, 以使行文流畅;
3. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

Today I go to a conference. In the conference, two students have a debate about the strengths and weaknesses of the Internet.

Sincerely yours,
Xiaokun

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为三段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

You love your smartphone. It keeps your email readily accessible, and it helps you to stay connected to friends near and far. It's harmless, right?

Wrong. Smartphone addiction is a real concern, especially as people become increasingly dependent on gadgets to conduct daily activities. If you fear your devotion to your smartphone is bordering on addiction, here are eight signs. If you had some of them, it might be time to seek help:

- You text people who are in the same room with you.
- Your phone goes everywhere with you—even the bathroom.
- You sleep with your phone.
- You don't know how to turn your phone off.
- Your self-esteem is tied to how many notifications you get.
- You panic if your phone is out of sight.
- You'd rather be late than arrive without your phone.
- You can't stop peeking at the screen, even during a movie or your favourite TV show.

What smartphone addiction looks like

Some of those signs may seem very silly, but they are real indicators that your dependence on your smartphone is reaching critical levels.

An addiction has no real danger unless they are disruptive to your life. But that doesn't mean a strong attachment to your smartphone is completely harmless. Difficulty in concentrating, poor sleep, and increased anxiety—not to mention damage to interpersonal relationships and communication skills—have all been linked to smartphone overuse.

How to take your life back

It's easy to shrug off smartphone addiction as a silly overreaction, but if you identify with two or more of the signs listed above, you may want to consider cutting back.

Here are some easy ways to use your smartphone properly:

✧ Set limits

Start by setting some guidelines to help you manage your usage.

✧ Watch your feelings

✧ Find other comforts to replace smartphones

Unit 3 The world online 参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 CCCAC 6-10 ACBAC 11-15 CABAB 16-20 BCACA

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 BBA 24-26 CBD 27-30 CBCA 31-35 ACGFB

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

36-40 BACDA 41-45 CABAD 46-50 BDCBD 51-55 CABDC

第二节

56. telling/to tell 57. are called 58. stored 59. holding/to hold 60. telling
61. to write 62. turned 63. (to) develop 64. to buy 65. to use

第四部分 写作

第一节

Dear Peter,

Today I go to a conference. In the conference, two students have a debate about the strengths and weaknesses of the Internet. They make different points about the Internet, which deeply impresses me.

One thinks spending too much time on the Internet makes it difficult to communicate with others. He is quite clear about how much more time Internet users spend with their e-pals than with their reallife friends.

The other addresses the good points of the Internet. With the Internet, up-to-date information is only a click away. People can easily communicate with each other in distant places.

My view is that the Internet is beneficial. Otherwise, I would unable to write this email to you!

Sincerely yours,

Xiaokun

第二节

◇ Set limits

Start by setting some guidelines to help you manage your usage. For example, you might make it a rule to wait one hour after waking up before reaching for your phone or keep it turned off during dinner or your favourite show.

◇ Watch your feelings

Notice how you feel when you reach for your phone. Identifying your emotional state gives you a clue as to why you're going for the phone. Are you bored, anxious, stressed out, or lonesome? Once you start to understand the feelings that lead you to lean on your smartphone, you can seek other ways to find relief.

◇ Find other comforts to replace smartphones

Smartphones have become the number one self-comfort out there. Identify other ways to provide comfort in situations where you tend to rely heavily on your phone. If you go to your phone when you feel bored or nervous, practise some mindfulness techniques that will help you tune in to your body and the world around you. This will help you to stay calm and connected to your surroundings, rather than using gadgets to disconnect and escape.

Unit 3 The world online 录音文字稿

Text 1

M: Did you get the job you were interviewed for?

W: Yes, and I'm very excited about it. It pays much better than my old job, and I think I'll like the people better, too.

Text 2

M: Jenny, Merry Christmas. Here is a little gift for you.

W: Oh, thank you. Wow, you are so thoughtful! I like pink, and I like silk, so this scarf is perfect for me.

Text 3

W: This is the apartment—the living room, the bedroom, the kitchen, and the bathroom. And, it's only six hundred dollars a month.

M: Not so cheap, actually. But it's quiet, and should be a nice place for an artist.

Text 4

W: Now, can we get the computers before Wednesday?

M: Well, it depends. If it's less than 10 kilometres, we can deliver them on Tuesday. But if it's farther away, it'll be on Thursday. Where is your office?

W: Just around the corner.

Text 5

W: Happy birthday, Jimmy! Are you ready for the next present?

M: You mean there is more besides the watch?

W: Come with us—it's in the car. Now, here we are! You've been talking about this for a month.

M: Oh, it's a new computer! It's just what I wanted. I am so happy! Thank you so much, Mom and Dad.

Text 6

M: Hello, Johnson's Furniture. This is Kevin McMillan speaking. What can I do for you?

W: This is Julia Pauling from CC Computer. We still haven't received the thirty chairs. They were supposed to have arrived by noon the day before yesterday.

M: I'm terribly sorry about that. The truck driver was ill. I spoke with our delivery department at about ten this morning, and they said that the chairs will be delivered by four this afternoon.

W: Excellent. I'm pleased to hear that.

Text 7

M: Shall we sit here?

W: Sure!

M: Why didn't you have anything on your plate?

W: Well, I am not even a bit hungry.

M: Is there anything wrong? Do you feel well?

W: I've been really worried. It's my computer. It's in the shop again.

M: Really? What's wrong this time?

W: I don't know, exactly. There seems to be something wrong with the system. It restarts several times within an hour, and I can't save what I have typed.

M: That's too bad.

W: Yeah. I need to hand in a sales report next Monday, and it's already Wednesday today. Besides, I was only halfway through my report, and everything is in the computer.

M: I see. Perhaps you should ask them to get it fixed in just one or two days. Then at least you still have the weekend to work on the report.

W: Yes, I guess you're right. Thanks.

Text 8

W: Thanks a lot for coming again.

M: Tell me what happened this time. Is it the keyboard again or the mouse?

W: Well, the keyboard is OK now. And the mouse is working well, too, even though you suggested that I get a new one last time. Actually, the problem is when I was working this morning, the screen suddenly went black.

M: OK. Let me have a look. The screen seems to be working, so I'll take a look at the inside of the laptop. Did you save your files?

W: No, since I didn't know that the computer would stop working. Please don't tell me I've lost my report.

M: I'm afraid so. Here's the problem—something has overheated inside the laptop.

W: Can you fix it quickly?

M: I'll try. It may take a couple of hours. I'll have to take it back to my shop and fix it. I'll test it before I call you. Can I contact you on your mobile phone?

W: Of course. I've learned a lesson today.

M: What's that?

W: Always save your files when you're working on the computer.

Text 9

M: Hi, Tom. I know you like computers. What started your interest in them?

M: I built my first computer when I was in junior high school. I was crazy about reading; I studied everything I could get my hands on. Then I turned to build my own machine.

W: Where do you see computers going in the future?

M: You'll have computers on the walls, in your hands, in your cars, throughout your house... They will all be connected and look less like traditional computers today.

W: What kind of computer do you have?

M: A Toshiba notebook, which I use for all my work at the company and for email.

W: Some people say that technology is dangerous and is moving too fast. What's your opinion?

M: Well, this kind of progress can't be stopped. Criticism is always voiced in every generation, and of course, every coin has two sides, but it's important to always consider the good side of the technology we create, for it has improved our society.

Text 10

W: Good morning, everyone. First, thank you for coming to our school for a tour. Now we're standing in front of the main building of our school. Now I'd like to tell you something about this building. Altogether this building has 14 classrooms for students to take classes. Besides the classrooms, there is also a laboratory and a computer room for students to use. The laboratory is on the first floor and the computer room is on its left. On the second floor, there is a teachers' room where teachers can have a rest after giving a class. But students are always welcome to ask teachers questions there. Our teachers are always happy to help their students. The building opens at eight o'clock in the morning. It means students can study there for an hour before the first class begins at nine o'clock. The building doesn't close until 5:30 in the afternoon. So students can also study there for one and a half hours after school before the building closes. OK. Now please follow me. We're going to the library to look around there.

《英语》（必修·第三册）测试卷

答题卡

姓名 _____

贴条形码区

考生 缺考考生，监考员用 2B

禁填 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标记

准考证号

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

- 注意**
- 1.答题前，考生先将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号，在规定位置贴好条形码。
 - 2.选择题必须用 2B 铅笔填涂；填空题和解答题必须用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔答题，不得用铅笔或圆珠笔答题；字体工整、笔迹清晰。
 - 3.请按题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
 - 4.保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破。

填涂样例 正确填涂 

第I卷 选择题

第一部分：听力

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]

第二部分：阅读理解

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]
										[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
										[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]
										[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]

第三部分：英语知识运用（第一节）

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]

第II卷 非选择题

第三部分：英语知识运用（第二节）

56. _____ 57. _____
58. _____ 59. _____
60. _____ 61. _____
62. _____ 63. _____
64. _____ 65. _____

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效！

第四部分：写作

第一节 应用文写作

第二节 概要写作/读后续写

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效！